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Stresses Policy's Hazards

Suslov Gives Detente Views That Differ From Brezhnev's

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP) — The Soviet Communist Party's ideological specialist, Mikhail A. Suslov, has challenged the version of detente which has been widely elaborated by the party chief, General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev.

In a recent speech, Mr. Suslov, a Politburo member, departed sharply from Mr. Brezhnev's optimistic line on developing relations with the West to a high stage of cooperation.

Where Mr. Brezhnev has emphasized the "mutual benefits," Mr. Suslov stressed the hazards.

Coming from the party's senior ideologue, the reservations implicit in the speech suggest a split in the Politburo over the pace and the form of the general secretary's "peace policy."

Resistance to detente has already been indicated in the armed forces and secret police, both of which are directly represented on the Politburo for the first time since the era of Stalin.

Speech in Lithuania

Suslov's hard-line speech was made last Wednesday in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania. The text was published in Sovetskaya Litva the following day. A copy of the newspaper has just reached Moscow.

Significantly, the central press did not print the Suslov text. Pravda, the party paper, published only a summary which deleted the most tendentious remarks and gave the impression that Mr. Suslov was 100-percent behind the Brezhnev policy. This rendition could have been the work of a Brezhnev loyalist.

Mr. Suslov introduced the foreign-policy section of his address with the declaration that "the authority of the Soviet Union in the international arena has never been as high as it is now."

He said this was the "objective" reason for the "turn away from the cold war." Another important factor forcing the West to seek an accommodation with Russia, he said, was "the sharpness of the class struggle between labor

and capital in capitalist countries."

While Mr. Suslov acknowledged that there might be "differences" among Western political leaders, he said that any "detente" rested at all to a change in the nature of capitalism.

He warned of "forces at large in the world" which oppose detente.

Mr. Suslov then cited a passage from Mr. Brezhnev's recent address to the congress of "peace-loving forces" in Moscow, taken out of context that stated the passage from the general secretary's long speech to the delegates.

"As L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech: 'We all know that wars and grave international crises are far from being done away with. Acts of aggression are still committed in the world and far from all peoples can feel secure.'" Mr. Suslov said.

It looked like a deliberate distortion of Mr. Brezhnev's intention.

Mr. Brezhnev in his speech went on to praise "a great achievement" the acts of "powerful state and public forces" to "stop the aggression" which could be read as a reference to joint Soviet-American action in the Middle East.

Further, Mr. Brezhnev followed by saying, "We are deeply convinced that the current reversal from cold war to detente, from military confrontation to more solid security, to peaceful cooperation, is the main tendency in present-day international relations."

Mr. Suslov relied on none of this for his address.

Reactionary forces, he said, "have increased their attempts to undermine the Soviet peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. They again and again put forward the accusation of Soviet military aggression against the false claim that only the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are not interested in the peace of Europe. They demand that we withdraw our troops from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany."



Mikhail A. Suslov

there are in the internal arena of our country.

"Of course these demands are absurd and the attempts at interference are adventurist," he declared.

The concessions that the West has urged the Soviet Union to make include an opening of the closed Soviet society and an increased flow of goods and ideas across the frontiers dividing the two worlds.

Mr. Suslov made it clear he was having none of that. And he threw his support behind the present Soviet policy to suppress dissent.

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